

VIEWS OF POMPEII

BY

W. L. B. B. B.

WITH

AN

INTRODUCTION BY

THE

EDITORS

OF THE

WORKS

761

VIEWS OF POMPEII.

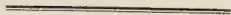
DRAWN ON STONE

BY J. D. HARDING;

AFTER DRAWINGS

BY WILLIAM LIGHT, ESQ.

LATE ON THE STAFF OF THE ARMY UNDER THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN THE PENINSULA.



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VIEWS OF LONDON

BY A. B. WILKINSON

LONDON 1854

AND JOHN WILKINSON

G. AND C. WHITTINGHAM, COLLEGE HOUSE, CHISWICK.

LIST OF VIEWS.

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No. I.

VILLA OF DIOMEDES.

THIS villa is supposed to have belonged to Marcus Arrius Diomedes, as the large tomb opposite the house on the left side of the street of the tombs bears an inscription with his name. It was the first excavated in Pompeii in the year 1775; Sir W. Gell calls it the Villa Suburbana. The house has two stories, the upper one contains a very complete bath and several small rooms; at the back of the house is a long terrace overlooking the garden. On the ground floor are several apartments nearly perfect, and ornamented, as well as the upper ones, with paintings, coloured stucco, and mosaics. Round the garden is a covered portico; underneath which is a subterranean passage supposed to have been used as a cellar, as several large jars were found in it; in this passage were also found seventeen skeletons, one of which from having a number of gold ornaments is supposed to have been the lady of the house. Another skeleton, supposed to be the master, was found at the entrance with several coins and gold ornaments in one hand and a key in the other; behind him was a skeleton with vases of bronze and silver. In the centre of the garden is a reservoir for water; and at the farther end was a small temple, the six pillars of which still remain.



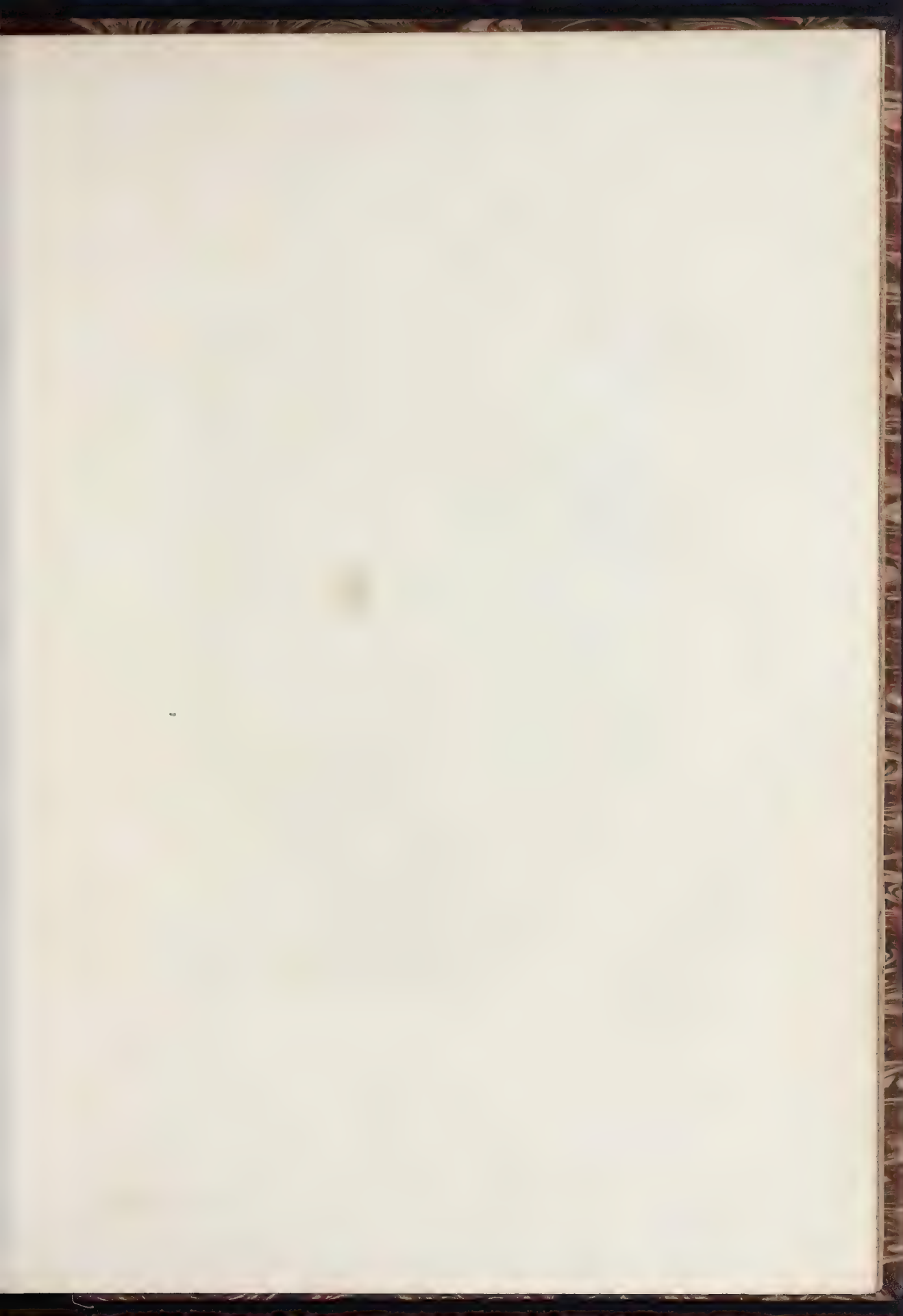


NEW YORK CITY. A VIEW DOWN THE STREET
FROM THE CORNER OF 10TH AND 11TH STS.
LOOKING EAST. 1890.

No. II.

STREET OF THE TOMBS.

THIS street, which is a part of the Via Appia, has tombs on each side. The first large tomb on the left with the two small blocks appear, from the inscriptions they bear, to have belonged to Marcus Arrius Diomedes and his family: next is a small tomb with the name of Nuelasius Gratus, who, according to the inscription, lived twelve years. The large tomb which follows is that of Lucius Ceius; and the last, which is a handsome marble tomb, was, according to the inscription, erected by Alleia Decimilla, public priestess of Ceres, to her husband Luccius Libella, and to her son M. Alleius Libella. The small door on the right hand leads to the building appointed for the funeral repast called Silicernium; it contains a Triclinium. The marble tomb which follows appears, from the inscription, to be that of Nevoleia Tyche, raised during her lifetime for herself and C. Munatius Faustus, Augustal, and also for her and his freedmen and women*. It is ornamented with bassi relievi; the side towards the triclinium has a representation of a ship. The next tomb on the left was erected to Calventius Quietus Augustal: after this is a circular tomb without any inscription, and which is supposed to have been a public one; the interior is about six feet in diameter, and contains several small niches, in which were found cinerary urns. The last tomb on the left is that of Scaurus; it is very curious from being covered with bassi relievi, representing gladiatorial combats; this tomb is high and of a square form; at the end of this street is the Herculanean Gate.





No. III.

THE INN.

THIS building, on the left side of the Street of the Tombs, after the tomb of Alleia Decimilla, is supposed to have been the inn; it was placed outside of the town because strangers were not allowed to sleep within the walls. Here were found remains of wheels, the skeleton of an ass, and a piece of brass like a horse's bit. Near the inn is a semicircular roofed seat ornamented with beautiful stucco work; in this seat was found the skeleton of a woman with a child in her arms, and two children near her. Three gold rings, one of which was shaped like a serpent, and two pair of earrings enriched with pearls, were also found here.





No. IV.

SEMICIRCULAR SEATS.

THESE seats are on the right hand, close to the Herculaneum gate; the first has the following inscription, in large letters, at the back of the seat:

Mammia P. F. Sacerdoti Publicæ Locus Sepulturæ Datus Decurionum Decreto.

from whence it appears to have been dedicated to the public priestess Mammia, whose tomb stands immediately behind the seat; each end of this seat is carved like a lion's claw, and the ends of the other like a gryphon's: the inscription which was on the other seat has been removed to the Museo Borbonico.





THE GREAT TEMPLE OF KARNAK
THE GREAT TEMPLE OF KARNAK
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No. V.

THE HERCULANEUM GATE.

THIS is one of the four entrances to Pompeii, the others are the Nola Gate, the Sarno or Sea Gate, and the Isiac Gate near the Temple of Isis. The Herculaneum Gate, so called from leading towards the city of Herculaneum, had three arches; the centre one, which was used for carriages, is now destroyed, and was about fourteen feet in width; the two smaller ones on each side for pedestrians are nearly perfect, they are four feet and a half in width, and about ten in height. There is an inner and an outer wall, and the depth of the whole is about forty-seven feet. The side arches are covered over, and communicate with the centre by two archways; the whole is built of stuccoed brick and is totally devoid of ornament.





THE STREET OF THE TEMPLE, JERUSALEM

THE STREET OF THE TEMPLE, JERUSALEM

No. VI.

VIEW FROM THE HERCULANEUM GATE.

THIS view is taken from the inside of the Herculaneum Gate looking down the principal street. The first building on the left is a Thermopolium or shop for selling Coffee and hot medicated draughts; on the marble slab in front of the shop are the marks of the cups or glasses, here is also a stove with large earthen jars: next to this Shop is the House of the Vestals. The other buildings on this side are the Anatomical Theatre, where a great many chirurgical instruments were found; the Ponderarium or Custom House, where were found a number of steelyards, weights, and scales, also a weight in the form of a Mercury, weighing twenty-two ounces, and a Bake-House, vide View No. VIII. The first building on the left is called the Post House; here were found several pieces of Iron shaped like the tire of wheels: further down on this side is the Academy of Music, which contained several pieces of iron and paintings relative to Music.





THE INTERIOR OF THE COLISEUM, ROME. TAKEN FROM THE WALLS, CLOSE TO THE HERCULANEUM GATE.

THE INTERIOR OF THE COLISEUM, ROME. TAKEN FROM THE WALLS, CLOSE TO THE HERCULANEUM GATE.

THE INTERIOR OF THE COLISEUM, ROME. TAKEN FROM THE WALLS, CLOSE TO THE HERCULANEUM GATE.

No. VII.

VIEW FROM THE WALLS.

THIS view is taken from the walls close to the Herculaneum Gate; the building in front is called the House of the Vestals, and contains, like most of the other houses in Pompeii, an open court, surrounded with pillars, some of which still remain; there are also a number of rooms paved with mosaic, and ornamented with paintings and coloured stucco. On the floor, in one of the doorways, the word *SALVE* (*Welcome*) is wrought in Mosaic, and in another are two serpents. Here were found several gold female ornaments, and the skeletons of a man and a dog. In the distance is Monte Sant' Angelo, Castell' a Mare, and the promontory of Sorrento.





Fig. 1. A large, ornate, light-colored ceramic vessel, possibly a jar or urn, standing in a room with a patterned rug and a dark, textured wall. The vessel has a wide, flared rim and a bulbous body. A smaller, similar vessel is visible in the background.

No. VIII.

PUBLIC BAKE HOUSE.

THERE are many similar shops of this description in Pompeii: they all contain mills of a volcanic stone for grinding corn, which appear to have been turned by means of levers; at the end of the shop is the oven for baking.





THE MONUMENT OF THE GREAT PYRAMIDS, GIZA, EGYPT.

No. IX.

HOUSE OF CAIUS SALLUST.

THIS house is one of the largest yet discovered in Pompeii, and is supposed to have belonged to Caius Sallust, from his name being written in red paint on the outside of the House. The entrance is paved with mosaics, and at the back of the House is a place painted with birds and shrubs to represent a garden, at one end of which is a Triclinium, with a pillar for supporting the Table; between the Court and the back of the House is a room where a beautifully fine Mosaic was found representing Masks: in one of the rooms on the right is a painting of Diana and Actæon, and in a very small room adjoining is a fine painting of Mars, Venus, and Cupid; the floor of this room is beautifully paved with African marbles. In this House were found a gold vase weighing three ounces, bronze vases, a small statue, and several coins. Close to the House were found a candelabrum, a small silver dish, several bronze vases, above thirty coins, five armlets, two earrings, and four skeletons.

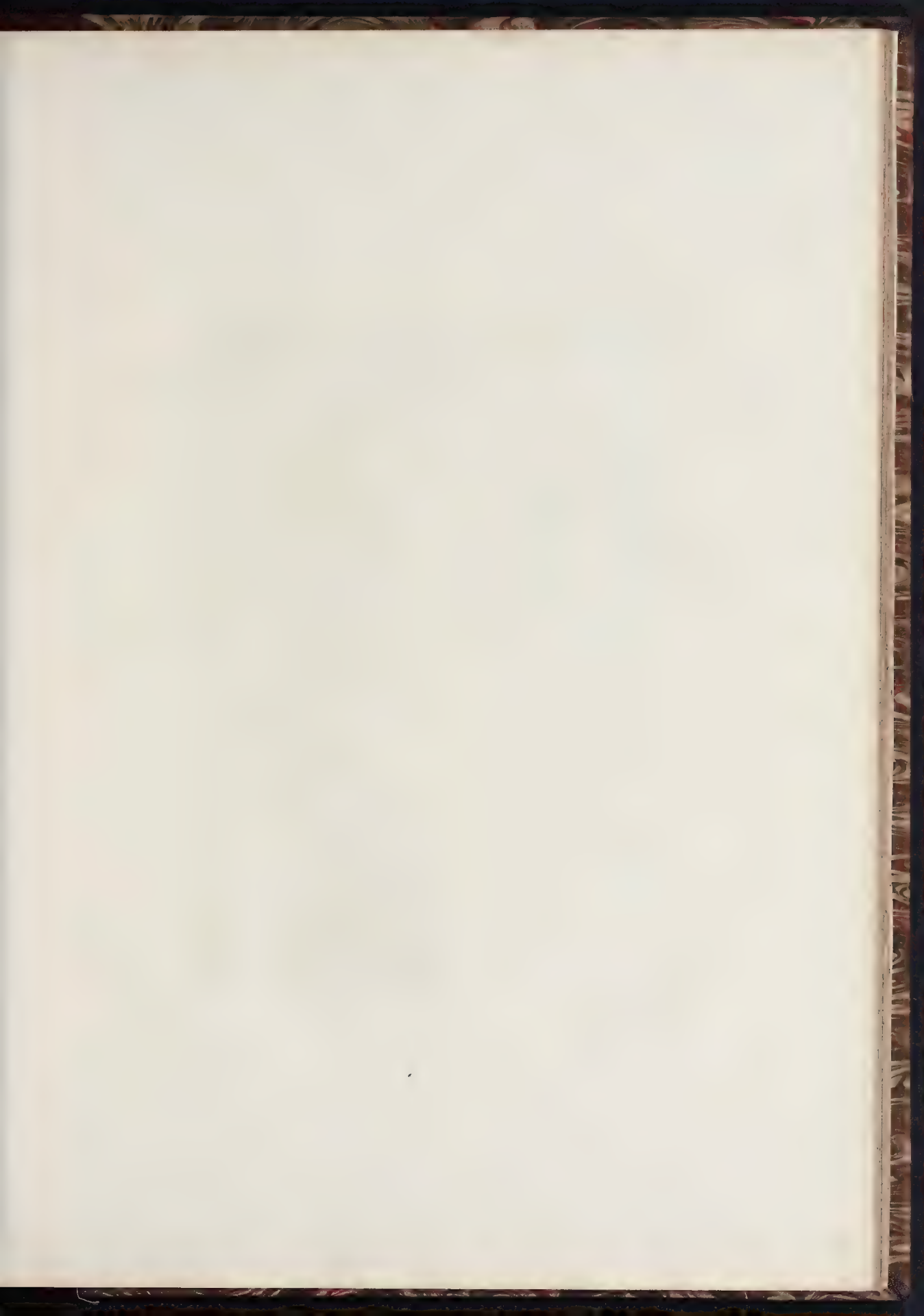




Fig. 1. - The Piazza del Campidoglio, Rome.

View of the Piazza del Campidoglio, Rome.

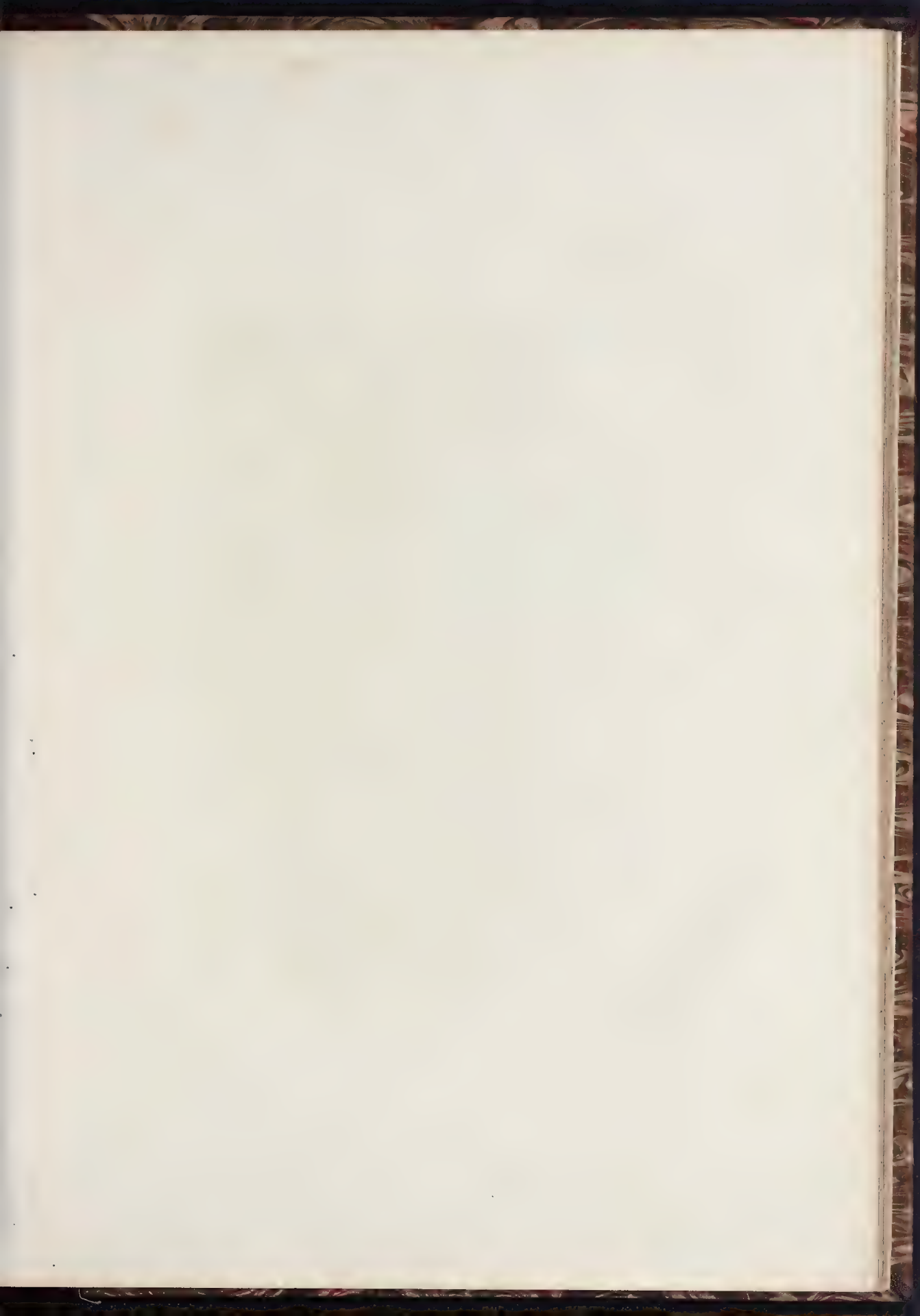
No. X.

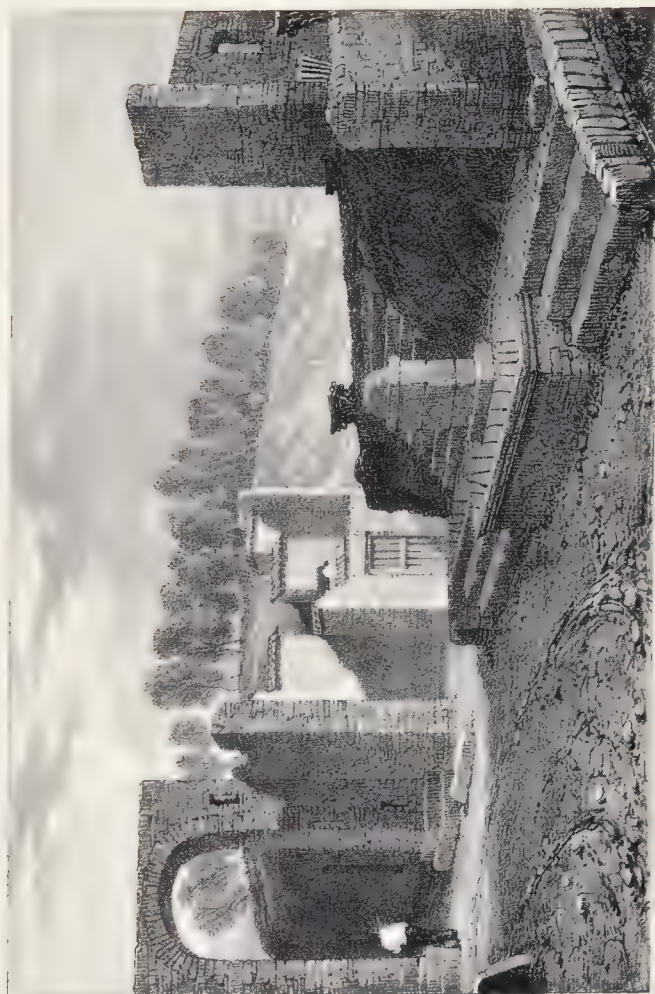
ONE OF THE FOUNTAINS AT THE CORNER
OF THE STREET.

MOST of the places where two streets meet are ornamented with Fountains; the one represented in this view is at the corner of the main street leading from the Herculaneum Gate: the street in front is one of the lesser ones which leads down to the back of the buildings before described; on the left side is a Bake-House, which forms part of the House of Panza; a loaf of bread was found here, which is now placed in the Museum; it bears the following inscription on the top:

SILIGO CRANII
E. CICER*.

* Siligo, a sort of Flour.





Temple of the Sun, at the base of the mountain of the Sun, near the city of Cuzco, Peru.

No. XI.

TEMPLE OF FORTUNE.

Two flights of steps lead up to this Temple, in front of which are pieces of iron, which appear to be the remains of an iron railing: very little was found in this Temple except some handsome capitals and mouldings: the building is very small, but as the ground at the back of it is not yet cleared away, much of the Temple probably remains to be uncovered: the Archway close to the Temple corresponds with the one leading into the Forum in the following view, from whence one is led to suppose that it is the commencement of a main street, leading from the Forum through these two Archways. The Government are now excavating the ground beyond the further Arch, in hope of finding one of the principal streets of Pompeii, but they employ so few men, that their excavations get on but slowly.





Fig. 1. Temple of Amenhotep III. (See page 100.)

No. XII.

ENTRANCE TO THE FORUM.

THE Archway in this view before-mentioned leads into the Forum, and corresponds with a similar one on the other side of the Temple of Jupiter: it is nearly thirteen feet in width; and does not appear to have been ornamented, except by two columns with a niche between on each side.





THE GREAT HALL, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

No. XIII.

FORO CIVILE

LOOKING TOWARDS THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

THIS view is taken from the southern part of the Forum; at the northern extremity is the Temple of Jupiter, so called from a fine head of that deity having been found there. It appears to have been a very magnificent building; two flights of steps, which seem to have been much shaken by earthquakes, lead up to the Vestibule. There are the remains of fluted Corinthian columns, three feet eight inches in diameter. The Cella is beautifully paved with mosaics; on each side are eight Ionic columns about twenty-three inches in diameter, many of which are nearly perfect, the walls are ornamented with coloured stucco, and at the farther end are the small cells, very low, and vaulted; behind them is a staircase, and a passage. In this temple were found two feet, the torso, and the face of a very large colossal statue.





THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER

THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER, SHOWING THE MOUNTAINS AND THE RIVER IN THE DISTANCE.

THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER, SHOWING THE MOUNTAINS AND THE RIVER IN THE DISTANCE.

No. XIV.

FORO CIVILE

LOOKING TOWARDS CASTELL' A MARE.

THIS view of the Forum is taken from the Portico of the Temple of Jupiter, looking towards Castell' a Mare; in the distance is Monte St. Angelo.





No. XV.

BASILICA.

THIS building, placed at the south-western extremity of the Forum, appears to have been very magnificent, and of considerable size ; it is connected with the Forum by an open court, from whence several very deep steps lead up to the Basilica, which was a court for the administration of justice. The building is of a quadrilateral form, one hundred and ninety feet in length, and seventy-two feet in breadth ; in the interior are twenty-eight Corinthian columns, and against the wall are Corinthian half pillars. The walls are covered with stucco of various colours, on one of the outer walls the word "Basilica" is written in red paint. At the farther end of the Basilica is the Tribunal for the Judges ; it is considerably raised, and underneath it are subterranean rooms, which were probably used as prisons. In front of the tribunal is a large pedestal, supposed to have supported a bronze statue, of which the legs were found.





THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO AT DELPHI
RECONSTRUCTION BY M. DE LAUNAY

PLATE I

No. XVI.

TEMPLE OF VENUS.

THIS beautiful temple has been so called from part of a female statue having been found in excavating it. The form of this temple is quadrilateral, and it appears to have been of considerable size. On each side of the temple was a portico, separated from the interior by forty-eight pillars, which were originally Doric, but are turned into Corinthian by means of plaster. The Cella, which is paved with mosaics, is approached by fifteen steps, and was surrounded with pillars, which are now destroyed. In front of the steps is the great altar, with an inscription on each side. On the walls are various paintings of Bacchus and Silenus, Achilles and Agamemnon, and several architectural subjects; on one side of the temple is a Herma, representing a Vestal.





THE TEMPLE OF ISIS AT PHILOE, EGYPT.

THE TEMPLE OF ISIS AT PHILOE, EGYPT.

No. XVII.

PORTICO

LEADING TO THE TEMPLE OF HERCULES.

THIS Portico is situated on the right hand of the continuation of the Via Appia leading out of the Forum, and consists of eight fluted tufo columns of the Ionic order, twenty-five inches in diameter, with very handsome capitols. In front of the Portico, on one side, is a small fountain; two doorways open from the Portico into a long colonnade which leads to the upper part of the Tragic Theatre.





Engraved by J. B. B. 1810

TEMPLE OF HERCULES LOOKING TOWARDS CASTLE A MARE

Engraved by J. B. B. 1810

No. XVIII.

TEMPLE OF HERCULES.

THIS view is taken from the Portico before mentioned; on the right is a colonnade of Doric pillars, twenty-one inches in diameter, which corresponds with the colonnade on the left hand leading to the Tragic Theatre. The Temple of Hercules is placed on the brow of the hill overlooking the plain towards Castell' a Mare, and the sea on the right. Very little of this temple now remains, it is supposed to have been destroyed before the entombing of Pompeii, and was more ancient than any of the other buildings. The columns appear to have been of the Doric order, and were three feet ten inches in diameter; the platform, which is quadrilateral, is raised on three steps, and is ninety feet long, and sixty wide. In the distance is Monte Sant' Angelo, Castell' a Mare, and the site of ancient Stabix.





THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

No. XIX.

TEMPLE OF HERCULES

LOOKING TOWARDS THE PORTICO.

THIS view is taken from the eastern side of the temple. In front is a small altar, which was surrounded by eight Doric columns of tufo, ten inches in diameter; on the right is a small enclosure, supposed to have been used for confining the victims; on the western side, at a little distance from the temple, is a small semicircular seat ornamented with lion's claws, in tufo, similar to those in view No. IV.





No. XX.

TRAGIC THEATRE.

THIS theatre is the largest of two, which are all that have as yet been discovered in Pompeii; it is built of tufo, and lined with Parian marble: from some of the steps having been very much worn, and others quite new, one is led to suppose that it was undergoing repairs at the time of the destruction of Pompeii. A corridor runs all round the back of the theatre, from whence one door leads into the colonnade before mentioned, and another to a street on the other side. This theatre does not appear to have been covered except by a temporary awning, the places for supporting the poles of which still remain. The orchestra, stage, &c. still remain tolerably perfect. A curule chair for the chief magistrate was found placed on the right of the orchestra. At the top is a corridor, which was covered over for the women.





THE GREAT MONUMENT
AT THE GREAT PYRAMIDS

THE GREAT MONUMENT

No. XXI.

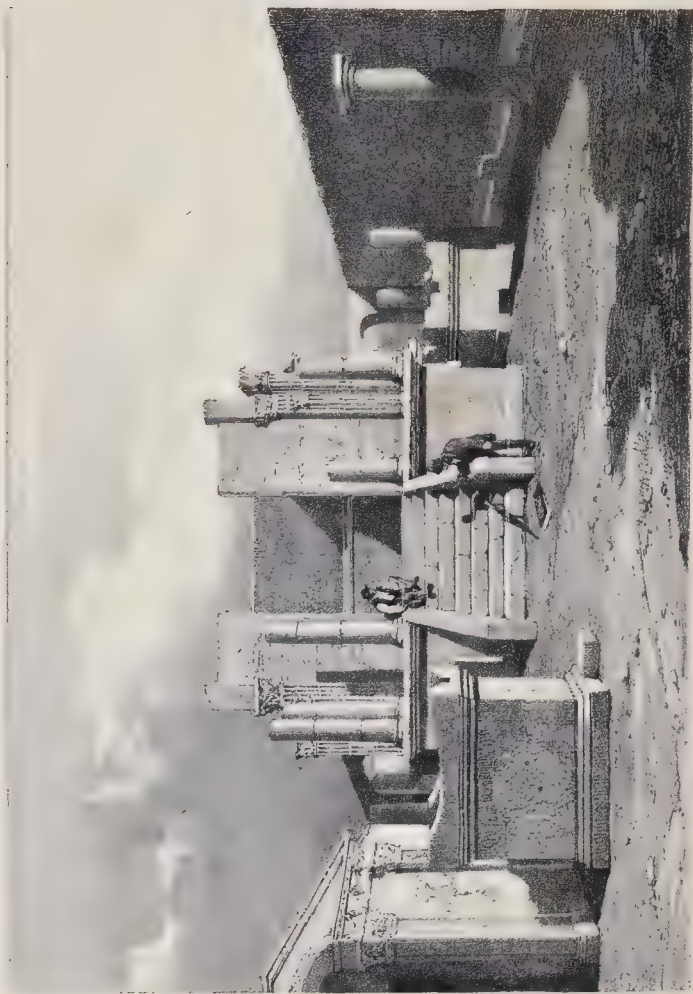
COMIC THEATRE.

THIS theatre is much smaller than the Tragic Theatre, and is in very good preservation. It is built like the other of tufo, and was roofed, as appears from an inscription found in the theatre. It is by some supposed to have been the Odeum for music. The Orchestra which is paved with marble has a brass plate with the following inscription :

M·OLCONIVS M·F·VERVS·II·VIR PRO·LVDIS.

Two tickets for admission to the theatre were found: they were of bone, with numbers, letters, a Greek word on one side, and a drawing of a theatre on the other.





TEMPLE OF MARS ULTOR
IN THE FORUM OF AUGUSTUS

No. XXII.

TEMPLE OF ISIS.

THIS temple is in very good preservation: a flight of steps leads up to the cella, in front of which are several pillars; in the interior is the altar, on which was found a statue of the goddess to whom the temple was dedicated; under the altar are the hiding places of the priests who spoke for the oracle; and at the back are the secret stairs: the cella is paved with mosaics; on the two small altars on each side of the temple, used for sacrificing the victims, were found the Isiac Tables, which are now in the Museo Borbonico; the temple was surrounded by a portico, the pillars of which still remain. On the left is an enclosed place which covered the sacred well, it is decorated with stucco ornaments; behind it were the dwelling houses of the priests, whose skeletons were found in the Refectory, where they appear to have been at dinner when the town was destroyed, as burnt bread, eggs, chicken bones, &c. were found here. In another place, supposed to be the kitchen, culinary utensils were found, containing bones; here was likewise found a skeleton leaning against the wall, with a hatchet in his hand. In the temple were found paintings, statues, sacrificial vessels, couches, candelabra, tripods, &c. all of which are now placed in the Museum.





View from the Old Broad Street
The building is the residence of the Duke of Devonshire

No. XXIII.

TEMPLE OF ÆSCULAPIUS,
AND SCULPTOR'S SHOP.

THIS temple is so called from a statue of Æsculapius having been found on the altar, with two other statues: a flight of steps lead up to the cella, of which little more than the walls remain; in the space in front is the altar, which is small, and shaped like a sarcophagus: adjoining the temple on the left, is a room called the Sculptor's Shop, where several pieces of marble, and unfinished statues were found, likewise several tools.




$$i \, p_i^2 \, u \, l^2 \quad i \, p_{i+1} \, l^2 u$$

At the same time, the authors note that the results of the study are not generalizable to all populations, and that further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of the intervention.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

No. XXIV.

AMPHITHEATRE.

THE amphitheatre is a fine building, of an oval form, and is by some said to have contained thirty thousand people, but it probably did contain twenty thousand; when this building was first excavated, the fresco paintings on the walls were found quite fresh; but the damp and exposure to air have since caused them to fall to pieces: a subterranean corridor surrounds the Amphitheatre; round the arena were paintings and various inscriptions, the latter are still discernible: from the gallery above is a beautiful view of the surrounding country.





THE TEMPLE OF VESTA
ROMA

No. XXV.

NOLA GATE.

THIS gate is the entrance to Pompeii from the north-east ; it is built of tufo, and totally devoid of ornament : a few of the houses in the street leading from this gate have been excavated, but so little was found, to reward the trouble, that the excavations in this quarter have been discontinued.



85-62-1137

